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CEMENT

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(Brand)

Guaranteed for August shipment

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Any quantity

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LINCOLN



One of America's Most Famous Statesmen and

AUSTRALIA'S FINEST GIN

Try Some and Test Its Unsurpassed Flavour and Purity

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REISS' BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

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Do you get what you require?

Each One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin B Complex tablet contains:



One Tablet a Day is all you take—and that means a big saving in cost. Give One-A-Day (brand) Vitamin B Complex Tablets to every member of your family.

HAZLERIGG RECOMMENDATIONS
Difficulty Of Drawing Up Electoral Divisions
Municipal Council Franchise

THE CONSIDERATIONS WHICH GOVERNED OFFICIAL VIEWS ON THE EXTENT AND EXERCISE OF THE FRANCHISE FOR HONG KONG'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ARE DISCUSSED IN A MEMORANDUM DRAWN UP BY MR. T. M. HAZLERIGG, PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Hazlerigg points out: In the population of the Colony there is a lack of homogeneity in either race or nationality, there is a tendency for racial groups to congregate in specific areas, the sub-division of tenements makes housing conditions unique, there is a high degree of illiteracy, particularly among females, and finally much of the population is of a transient nature, the duration of the individual's stay in the Colony being influenced by the conditions prevailing in China.

The difficulty in obtaining a true assessment of the position has been greatly increased by the displacements of population caused by the enemy occupation.

Owing to the fact that there has been no census since 1931, to the displacement of the normal population during the war and to the influx of Chinese since 1937, it is well-nigh impossible to obtain any reasonably clear picture as to the number of the Colony's inhabitants or the location of the various racial groups.

1931 Census

It is believed by many that the population of the Colony, which at the time of the re-occupation was estimated at 600,000, has already reached a figure of between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000. This figure is very much in excess of that of the population enumerated at the 1931 census (849,751), but it cannot be said that there is any definite evidence supporting this. The congestion resulting on the widespread devastation of residential property may well cause the illusion of a greatly increased population.

For the purpose of this memorandum it seems desirable, where direct evidence is not available, to adhere to the figures of the 1931 census.

On this basis the civil population of the Island of Hong Kong and that part of the Kowloon peninsula which would lie within the administrative area of the Municipality would be approximately 668,000.

Of this number, some 404,000 would be resident on the island and 262,000 on the mainland.

British Subjects

These figures do not include a population amounting to some 46,000.

On the same basis the number of adults would be approximately 416,000, made up of 248,000 males and 168,000 females.

It is noteworthy that the 1931 census disclosed that only 22.26 per cent of adult Chinese women claimed to be able to read and write their mother tongue and it would be in keeping with oriental tradition that only a negligible percentage would have any formed and independent opinion on such matters as municipal affairs.

In 1931 the Colony's heterogeneous community was made up of 43 different races and those of Chinese race formed 97.7 per cent of the civil population of the whole Colony. For the urban areas this percentage would be slightly reduced because the population of the New Territories which was a factor in its ascertainment, is almost entirely of Chinese race.

Of the population of Chinese race within the proposed administrative area of the Council approximately 140,000 or 21 per cent claimed local birth and thus would be of British nationality. It is, however, interesting to note that only 2.3 per cent of those of local birth claimed to be British subjects.

Transients

The transient nature of the greater part of the Chinese population is clearly shown by the fact that at the 1931 census only 38.07 per cent of the urban population claimed residence for over 10 years, 25.64 per cent residence for over 15 years and 10.30 residence for over 20 years.

It is probable that in the present population of the Colony, the proportion of those who have resided for over 10 years is not much greater than in 1931.

TALK ON BURMA

Over ZBW this evening, a short talk is to be given by Commander Trevor Glenn, R.N. (Ret.) who has just arrived from Rangoon. He had an interview with U Aung San shortly before the assassination of several members of the Executive Council. His talk will be entitled "Burma Commentary" and is timed for 6.15 p.m.

chance or bad-spice of this sort—his "holding" probably amounts to about one-fortieth of the floor space of the house.

Registration

Many workers of the carrying-coolies class, of whom there are thousands, live in coolies' lodging houses or in fine weather make their homes on the pavements under verandahs.

This state of affairs, coupled with the fundamentally transient nature of the population due to the contiguity of China, to which reference has been made in paragraph 5 of this memorandum, and with the absence (and probable impracticability) of any system of individual registration similar to that in the United Kingdom, operates to make it practically impossible to devise any form of electoral registration for the peripatetic masses of the people which would not open the door to perogation on an extensive scale.

It is, therefore, regarded as essential to link eligibility as an elector with a property ownership or household qualification, with the alternative of liability for jury service or the statutory exemption therefrom. No other satisfactory method of identifying the electors presents itself.

Trade Union Nominees

In this connection the nomination of members of the Council by representative bodies including the Trade Unions should prove of great value as offering the means of assuring representation for those of the working classes who do not possess the residential or other qualifications which would entitle them to registration as electors.

As there is no existing electoral law, it will be necessary to enact the whole body of legislation covering the registration of voters, the conduct of elections (particularly as to corrupt and illegal practices), petitions, criminal offences (persecution, etc.).

In general it would be desirable for this to follow the lines of the legislation covering local government elections in England, but in the case of the registration of voters, I think that the one of securing registration will have to be imposed on those who desire to exercise the franchise.

Deposit

To conduct the house-to-house inquiry which is the basis of the electoral lists in England would involve the engagement of a considerable staff.

Moreover, the registration officer will be much concerned with investigating claims as to nationality, length of residence and other qualifications which would be susceptible of ready verification in the course of house-to-house visits.

It would be better that those desiring to exercise the franchise should attend at a registration office where they can be interviewed by a responsible officer, produce evidence of their qualifications and sign such declarations as to residence etc. as may be required.

It is by no means impossible that irresponsible persons might seek to embarrass the Government by procuring an excessive number of nominations and it has been suggested that a deposit might be required as in the case of Parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom.

Return in Default

I do not think that this would be desirable, particularly as it is thought that some of the better-type Chinese may in any event hesitate to risk defeat at the polls.

It might however be desirable to require the nomination paper to be signed by the proposer and seconded and signed by the head of the family or the head of the household, and to require the proposer to provide for the return of the nomination paper to the Government.

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SUMMONS AGAINST KOWLOON DAIRY

Committal proceedings opened before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday in the case of Henry Ahwee (alias Henry Chan) of the Kowloon Dairy, summoned with contravening price control regulations by selling butter, thinned milk, apples and oranges above the control price.

Mr. Pitman, of S.T.L., appeared for the prosecution while Mr. F. Zimmerman was for the defence and Mr. d'Almada Remedios held a watching brief for Morris Wong.

Opening his case, Mr. Pitman told the court that Inspector Goodwin of CNRRA came to the price control office of S.T.L. and lodged a complaint regarding excessive charges by the Kowloon Dairy.

Later, he brought various files and papers to the office to substantiate his complaint. A summons were taken out against Henry Ahwee, alias Henry Chan, and the Kowloon Dairy Ltd. for contravention of the Price Control regulations.

S.I. Walls stated that on April 30 at about 3 p.m. in virtue of a warrant (produced in court) he went to the office of the Kowloon Dairy where he saw Mr. Henry Ahwee. Ahwee handed him a file of bills which referred to dealings of the company, and Walls subsequently handed the files of bills to Inspector Goodwin, an investigator attached to CNRRA.

DSI Clifford Pope, told the Court that on May 9 he went to the offices of the Kowloon Dairy where he saw the defendant Henry Chan. He was accompanied by Inspector Goodwin. The warrant was shown to the defendant and by virtue of that warrant Pope seized a number of account books of the company. These were all handed to Inspector Goodwin.

Readers' Letters
The C.B.S.

Sir,—It was with great interest and pleasure that I read in your esteemed paper that the Central British School has seventy vacancies for pupils irrespective of their nationality. This is a step in the right direction and those responsible for this action are to be complimented.

Prior to the outbreak of war I made an application for the entrance of my two sons to this school, and I received a reply from the Principal requesting that my sons should attend at a certain time accompanied by their mother.

At the interview, which took place in a crowded hall of parents and new pupils, my wife (who is of Eurasian birth) was called forward by the Principal and informed that the school was for "pure" children only.

My sons were not interviewed at all but unfortunately they overheard the humiliating words of the Principal of the School and that evening I came home to a heart-broken family. The type of boys not considered good enough for the Central British School were granted ample opportunities to become cannon fodder when the war commenced.

ENGLISHMAN.

Police Reserve Orders

Charge Room Duties—Members of No. 1 Company will parade for Charge Room duty as detailed by their Company Commanders. These duties will be: Monday, July 26, 1947, 10.30 hours; Tuesday, July 27, 1947, 11.00 hours; Wednesday, July 28, 1947, 11.00 hours; Thursday, July 29, 1947, 11.00 hours; Friday, July 30, 1947, 11.00 hours; Saturday, July 31, 1947, 11.00 hours; Sunday, August 1, 1947, 11.00 hours; Monday, August 2, 1947, 11.00 hours; Tuesday, August 3, 1947, 11.00 hours; Wednesday, August 4, 1947, 11.00 hours; Thursday, August 5, 1947, 11.00 hours; Friday, August 6, 1947, 11.00 hours; Saturday, August 7, 1947, 11.00 hours; Sunday, August 8, 1947, 11.00 hours; Monday, August 9, 1947, 11.00 hours; Tuesday, August 10, 1947, 11.00 hours; Wednesday, August 11, 1947, 11.00 hours; Thursday, August 12, 1947, 11.00 hours; Friday, August 13, 1947, 11.00 hours; Saturday, August 14, 1947, 11.00 hours; Sunday, August 15, 1947, 11.00 hours; Monday, August 16, 1947, 11.00 hours; Tuesday, August 17, 1947, 11.00 hours; Wednesday, August 18, 1947, 11.00 hours; Thursday, August 19, 1947, 11.00 hours; Friday, August 20, 1947, 11.00 hours; 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Britain's "Battle Of The Balance Of Payments"

Appeal To Britons To Give Utmost To Increase Production As Urgent As Period Before D-Day

London, July 23. Declaring that Britain is involved in a "battle of the balance of payments," in which her economic survival as a great power is at stake, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, appealed today to all Britons to give their utmost to increase production.

Without mincing words, Sir Stafford Cripps told a Rotary Club luncheon here that the "situation is as urgent for our future as was the period before D-Day." He added:

"Seldom in the world's history has a greater call come to any nation, a call for courage and leadership. Let us welcome that challenge and meet it with all our resources and energy, so that the British Commonwealth of Nations, by its practical idealism, may play its full part in helping to save the world from what otherwise will be an economic chaos."

Sir Stafford Cripps warned that "we cannot continue to live on hock as a country any more than we could as individuals." The only remedy, he said, is in Britain's own efforts and, "if need be, in our own abstinence."

Britain is running out of her dollar credits "at an alarming pace," Sir Stafford Cripps told his audience. Dollar expenditures he said, are expended roughly for foodstuffs, raw materials, machinery, films, tobacco and newsprint "and little or nothing else."

"With our present level of imports of 70 to 80 per cent (of prewar levels)," Sir Stafford Cripps continued, "there is no cut we can manage without a serious dislocation of production in either foodstuffs or raw materials."

"We have, in fact, cut out the increases we had hoped to achieve in food—in itself a serious matter, especially as regards variety—and we have made a few adjustments in raw materials where we can afford to do so without any material effect on our export production."

"But all that does not amount to a very great deal. As to special machinery, which is imported because it is unobtainable in this country, we must not cut that since it is the basis for some of our hopes for an increase in production."

More Cuts?
Tobacco imports, he said, have been cut drastically, "though we may have to do more, of course, if things get worse."

While the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the terms of the new Finance Bill, has authority to cut film imports, the only other imports of those listed by Sir Stafford Cripps that can be cut is newsprint.

"The Government has acted," Sir Stafford Cripps said, "as moderately as was possible in the circumstances" in regard to newsprint imports.

The cuts made so far he described as "warning cuts." "Unless some major action is taken to right the world shortage of dollars and to relieve the present great pressure on sterling-dollar exchange, we shall inevitably find ourselves under the absolute necessity to curtail our imports much further than we are doing today."

Dollar Problem
The dollar problem is one reason, Sir Stafford Cripps said, why Mr. Bevin "has thrown himself with such whole-hearted energy into organising a response to the Marshall offer."

HONOUR FOR AN MTB

Greenock, July 23. The Royal Standard was flown by a motor-torpedo-boat for the first time today when King George, Queen Elizabeth, the Princess Elizabeth and Margaret and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten boarded MTB 2016 and made a Royal procession, lasting 65 minutes, through the Home Fleet of 100 warships and auxiliaries in the River Clyde.—United Press.

This is not the first time a Coastal Force craft has been so honoured, however. A "B" ML flew the Royal Standard when His Majesty visited the Normandy Coast soon after D-Day.

ports were coal, steel, electric power and transport.

"A shortage of any one of these factors," he said, "would have a disastrous effect upon Britain's recovery programme."

—Reuter.

Ministry Of Food Profiteering?

London, July 23. A charge by Lord Lyle of Westbourne, Chairman of the West Indies Sugar Company, that the Ministry of Food was making a 50 per cent profit on imported Jamaican grapefruit, retailed here for almost 10 times the price paid to Jamaica growers, was denied in the House of Lords today by Lord Henderson, the Government spokesman.

Lord Lyle, who, according to the sugar company director Mr. Alan Walker, was asked by Jamaica citrus fruit growers to ventilate what appeared to be a "scandalous position," asked if the Government wanted to make this profit to replace the losses it was suffering due to inefficient buying. He declared that the grapefruit cost the Food Ministry 23/4 per case, including freight insurance and cartage, while they sold it for 30/-.

Commenting on Lord Lyle's statement, Mr. Walker described the Food Ministry's earnings as

Doesn't Call For British Protest

London, July 23. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, made it clear in the House of Commons today that he believed that any action against the alleged cases of guerrilla attacks across the Greek frontier should be taken through the United Nations and that the situation did not call for a British protest to Albania and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Bevin told the Conservative Member, Mr. P. U. Donner, that the United Nations Security Council was fully informed on the reports of various frontier incidents, which had been investigated by the subsidiary group of the United Nations Commission and brought before the Council by the Greek Government.

The matter had been taken up by the United Nations in the name of the British Government, he said, and "I think we ought to stick to that instrument."—Reuter.

Rumanian Journalist Kidnapped

Vienna, July 23. A Rumanian journalist, George Nenison (nephew of the late Nicolae Titulescu, famous Rumanian Foreign Minister) was reported here today to have been kidnapped by men described as foreign secret police agents in central Vienna yesterday morning.

Nenison was stated to have feared for some time that he would be kidnapped by Rumanian Government agents and had been trying to escape to France. A ban on all Austrians leaving the Soviet zone (of Austria, without a special stamp on their documents, made this impossible.

Large numbers of Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles and Yugoslavs who have tried to cross the border without a permit, are reported to have been arrested at the zonal frontier by Soviet troops and deported to their own countries.

Some who have elected to remain in Vienna are said to have been kidnapped and taken back to their homelands.—Reuter.

Britain's Armed Forces

London, July 24. Britain's military forces consisted of 1,297,300 men and women on June 30, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Bellenger, told the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Included in this total, he said, were 806,200 in the Army, 303,000 in the Royal Air Force and 188,100 in the Royal Navy.—Associated Press.

Appeal To Britain

Singapore, July 23. Peter Radcliffe, a former Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army, broadcasting over the Jogjakarta Radio tonight, appealed to the peoples of the British Commonwealth to urge their respective governments to "put an end to the brutal colonial war in Indonesia." The situation in Indonesia is the exact counterpart to those which we fought in the last war to stop," he added.

"If we let this cruel example of aggression go unchallenged we shall probably experience the same situation in Europe within the next ten years," he said.

Colonel Radcliffe said this morning that he saw Dr. Soekarno, the Indonesian President, who told him that if the British people could put an end to the war in Indonesia and end unnecessary bloodshed, the Indonesian people would never forget it. Colonel Radcliffe said that he was not taking sides on putting over propaganda. He was stranded in Jogjakarta, so he thought he would give the British people the facts about this full-blooded colonial war on a large scale.

"The Dutch were imposing a settlement in Indonesia by force which it could not obtain by negotiations," he said. The Dutch technique was familiar in Europe where, when you did not get what you wanted by rattling a sabre, you resorted to war, Colonel Radcliffe added. The Indonesians feel they are fighting for their national existence. The Dutch do not wish to restore law and order but only colonial status.

"You can guess how much independence Indonesians will be given by the Dutch if they over-run Java and Sumatra," he said. The British people had approved of the British Government's action in giving India independence. Therefore they were justified in feeling angry at what was happening in Indonesia, he said.

Initial Gains

He said that he was impressed by the behaviour of the Indonesians, but it was clear that with neither equipment nor experience, the Indonesians could not stand up for long to the Dutch.

The Dutch would inevitably make initial gains, but could never be happy or prosperous in Indonesia again, unless the situation quickly settled.

"It is doubtful if many Dutchmen will remain alive if they win all the battles," declared Colonel Radcliffe.

He concluded by urging the British people to put an end to the situation in Indonesia so that a similar situation might never again confront them.—Reuter.

Commons Rejects Amendments

London, July 23. The House of Commons tonight began to reject one by one, the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Government's Transport Nationalisation Bill, the first bill of the present session of Parliament on which the Government was defeated in the House of Lords on any of the clauses.

The overriding Labour majority rejected in turn the provisions made by the Conservative peers that the Minister of Transport should give no direction to the Ruling Transport Commission which would prevent it from paying its way; that the Transport Commission, instead of the Minister, should name the executives of the nationalised industry, and that Scotland should have a separate executive.

The House of Lords made a total of 233 amendments to the Bill, but most of these were drafting changes.

In the others, the House of Lords, with its Conservative majority, tried to curb the power of the Minister of Transport and to decentralize the control over railway, inland water and road transport.

The debate was the subject of wide constitutional interest as a result of recent suggestions, including those by Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Lord President of the Council, and the Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, that if the House of Lords showed signs of obstruction, Socialist legislation steps might be taken to curb its powers.

Political quarters here did not expect that any showdown will result on this Bill, however, and there was little question that it would eventually be passed by both Houses of Parliament without any move by the House of Lords to re-insert the amendments thrown out in the House of Commons.

The toughest battle of the early amendment discussions was on the question of the appointment of Transport Executive officials.

"Mud-Slinging"

Accusations of "smear tactics and mud-slinging" by the Opposition were made by Mr. Morrison, after Mr. Henry Strauss, Conservative Member for the Universities, had charged that political patronage was at the bottom of the Government's unwillingness to accept the change made by the House of Lords.

Mr. Strauss accused the Government of having already fixed the men they wanted to fill at least some of the posts.

He named Lord Latham, Labour Peer and leader of the London County Council (who recently indicated his intention to retire), as the likely first Chairman of the Ruling Commission, but was promptly told by three Ministers—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Bevan—that this was a serious charge which Mr. Strauss seemed unwilling to substantiate.

Mr. Morrison supported Mr. Barnes that there had been no "irregular practice."

The House of Lords move to have a separate Executive for Scotland was condemned by Mr. Barnes as a nationalistic attempt, which would have no justification in fact.—Reuter.

Round The World

LONDON.—Sixteen Lincoln bombers took off from the R.A.F. base at Blimburn today for Gander, Newfoundland on the first leg of a 14,000-mile goodwill flight to the United States and Canada.

BOMBAY.—Fifty thousand students demonstrated against increased school and examination fees today.

ROME.—The United States Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. Clayton, arrived here from Geneva today for a two-day conference with Italian government and economic leaders.

MILAN.—The prefecture of Milan refused to confirm or deny today a Turin newspaper report that he had reported to the Ministry of the Interior that recruiting for an international brigade to fight in Greece was going on in Milan.—United Press.

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NOTICE

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB
DEEP WATER BAY

Weather permitting, Deep Water Bay will be open for play from and including Saturday August the 2nd 1947.

By Order of The Committee

D. W. MUNTUN,
Secretary.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

Notice is hereby given that the 30th Annual General Meeting of the Club will take place in the Club House, Happy Valley, at 6 p.m. on Friday the 25th July, 1947 for the purpose of:—

receiving the Report of the Committee and a Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st May, 1947.

to elect Officers for the 1947/48 season any other business that may be conducted at an Annual General Meeting.

K. W. FORROW,
Hon. Secretary.

All members are requested to attend and intending members are invited.

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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

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Auctioneers.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-sixth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thursday the 7th August, 1947, at Noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1946, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th July, 1947, to the 7th August, 1947, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.
Hong Kong, 10th July, 1947.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, 7th August, 1947, at 12.30 p.m., or at such time as the Ordinary General Meeting to be held at the same place at Noon shall terminate, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following as Special Resolutions, viz:—

"(1) That the Authorised Capital of the Company (which is now \$3,000,000.00 consisting of 160,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50.00 each, of which 90,000 shares have been issued), be increased to \$5,000,000.00 by the creation of 80,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$50.00 each, and that such shares be issued at such a time or times and upon such terms as the Company's Board of Directors in their absolute discretion shall think fit.

"(2) That Article 19 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and the following substituted therefor:—

"19. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of these Articles of Association no Shareholder shall without the sanction of the Directors be entitled at any time to be registered as the holder of more than one-tenth of the Capital of the Company issued for the time being. Provided nevertheless that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any Shareholder is increased beyond the said amount shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the Directors to such increased holding has been given but shall not be evidence that the Directors have sanctioned any further increase by such Shareholder in his holding."

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that if the above resolution No. (1) is duly passed as a Special Resolution, it is the intention of the Board of Directors in accordance with the terms of the Special Resolutions passed on the 7th day of March, 1935, to offer as soon as possible after the 7th day of August, 1947, 70,000 new shares of the nominal value of \$50.00 each, being the present unissued Capital of the Company; together with an additional 20,000 new shares of the nominal value of \$50.00 each, in accordance with the terms of the above Resolution, making a total of 90,000 new shares of the nominal value of \$50.00 each, to the persons who on the 7th day of August, 1947, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the 90,000 issued shares in the Capital of the Company, in the proportion of one new share for each share held by them respectively, at a premium of \$50.00 per share, and to propose the following further Special Resolution:—

"(3) That the aforesaid 90,000 new shares shall be issued subject to the following conditions:—

"(4) The amount due for such new shares shall be payable as follows:—

"(a) On acceptance of the offer \$50.00 per share, being half the nominal value of \$50.00 per share, plus half the premium of \$50.00 per share.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of John Archibald Temple Plummer of Byways Benafays Avenue Ferndown in the County of Dorset, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 11th day of August 1947.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 16th day of July, 1947.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors of the Will of the

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the fifty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 5th Floor P. & O. Building, Hong Kong, on Saturday, the 2nd of August, 1947 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of confirming the appointment of members of the Consulting Committee, to receive the Report of the General Managers, together with the Statements of Accounts for the periods 1st January to 31st December 1941 and from 1st January 1942 to 31st December 1946, to elect members of the Consulting Committee and to re-appoint Auditors.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th July to 2nd August both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 22nd July 1947.

(b) On the 30th June, 1948 the balance of \$50.00 per share, being the remaining half of the nominal value plus the remaining half of the premium.

(c) Payment of the sum of \$50.00 per share on acceptance of the offer shall be deemed to be the first call on such shares, and the balance of \$50.00 per share shall be deemed to be the balance payable, within the meaning of Articles 34 to 43 of the Company's Articles of Association.

(ii) Subject to payments being made on the due dates, such new shares shall rank as partly paid shares from 1st January, 1948, and as fully paid shares from 1st July, 1948, participating in dividend for the period 1st January, 1948, to 31st June, 1948, to the extent of one quarter, and for the period 1st July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, to the extent of one half the amount declared for existing shares in respect of the year 1948, and thereafter ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares of the Company.

(iii) That where the shareholder so desires, the full sum of \$100.00 per share may be paid up on acceptance of the offer, and in such event, any shares on which the full sum shall have been paid up shall rank for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares of the Company as from 1st January, 1948.

The offer will be made by Notice sent by post to each shareholder, specifying the number of shares to which the shareholder is entitled, and such offer, if not accepted either on behalf of such shareholder or his nominee on or before 31st December, 1947, will be deemed to be declined.

Any of the shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid shall be disposed of in such manner and at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's Directors shall in their absolute discretion see fit.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAS. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.
Hong Kong, 10th July, 1947.

MOSCOW OBJECTS TO U.S.'s. "UNILATERAL ACTION"

HENCE "FLYING SAUCERS"?

Washington, July 24. Americans spent the unprecedented sum of \$8,700,000,000 on whisky, beer and wine in 1946, the U.S. Government's Commerce Department reports. This is an average of \$89 for each person over 18 years of age. Federal and local governments took 40 per cent of the sum in taxes.—Associated Press.

Birth Rate Soars

London, July 23. The highest birth rate in England and Wales for any quarter ending March since 1920, and an excess of births over deaths by more than double the figure for the corresponding three months of last year, are recorded by the Registrar General in returns published tonight.

During the period, 241,421 births were registered, representing a birth rate of 22.8 for a thousand of the total population. The "natural increase" of the population—the excess of births over deaths—in the quarter was 59,488 against a corresponding excess for the same quarter last year of 25,995.—Reuter.

From Moscow Via Paris

Paris, July 23. The French Communist Party Secretary General, Maurice Thorez, speaking at the Anglo-American Press Association luncheon today, said: "I am quite ready to receive and even solicit American aid, but want this help to come through the medium of the United Nations and its specialized European Economic Commission and not as a means of dividing Europe into two blocs. We also want France's ruins rebuilt before those of Germany, which is responsible for the destruction in our country." Thorez said French Communists oppose the Marshall Plan stemmed from fear that it would infringe on French sovereignty and split Europe into rival blocs.—United Press.

Anglo-Soviet Trade Talks Flop

London, July 23. The Anglo-Soviet trade talks in Moscow have ended in a deadlock, and the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, is preparing to return to London tomorrow. Barring an unexpected concession at the last minute by the Soviet Government, the negotiations have now broken down completely, because the Russians have asked a too high price for their wheat, a Board of Trade spokesman said.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, reported the deadlock to the Cabinet tonight, and the latter backed Mr. Wilson's stand.

The failure of the efforts to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union for an exchange of British machinery and industrial products against Soviet wheat and timber—should the breakdown be conclusive—will be a heavy blow to Britain, it was acknowledged authoritatively.

Both politically and from the point of view of the British food position, the breakdown in Moscow represents a major setback. The British Government had let it be known that there was every prospect of getting a million tons of Soviet wheat from this year's crop, and that this wheat might make just the difference that would enable the Government to end bread rationing.

The deal with the Soviet Union would also have meant some relief from the heavy drain on Britain's dollar credits in the United States and Canada. In fact, the reason the talks failed was that the price demanded by the Russians was so high that it would have meant that British exports to Russia would not have covered the cost of the wheat.—Reuter.

Radio Moscow said that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, replying to the United States note of July 11 proposing an 11-nation peace conference on Japan for August 19, asserted that the United States had acted unilaterally thereon without consulting the Soviet Union, China and Britain.

The Soviet reply said: "On July 11, (Ambassador) Lt.-Gen. Bedell Smith told Molotov the United States proposed to call on August 19 a conference for preparing the peace treaty with Japan, comprising representatives of the 11-Power members of the Far Eastern Commission."

"Thus the Government of the United States began arrangements for a conference for the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan, having taken a unilateral decision without consulting the Governments of the Soviet Union, China and Britain." "Incidentally, it is also common knowledge that the four powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Britain—secured victory over the aggressor Japan with their armed forces and that even during the war they reached certain agreements among themselves, both concerning the question of waging war and questions of postwar peaceful regularisation."

"Suffice it to call to mind such documents as the Cairo declaration, the decisions of the Yalta conference and the Potsdam declaration. Further, after conclusion of the war against Japan, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union (as well as China, which also agreed) established at the December conference in Moscow in 1945 that these four countries participate in an Allied Council for Japan and that the Far Eastern Commission in Washington should take the decisions with obligatory agreement representative of the four above-mentioned powers, by which act the particular interest of these states in the question regarding the post-war situation in Japan was recognized."

Unilateral

"In view of these circumstances, the Soviet Government cannot agree that the question of calling a conference for preparation of the peace treaty with Japan can be decided by the Government of the United States in a unilateral manner, without preliminary consultation with the governments of the Soviet Union, China and Britain, especially since the Council of Foreign Ministers, formed on the initiative of the United States, was created precisely for preliminary work on the preparation of peace treaties and cannot therefore be ignored in the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan."

"In accordance with the opinions it has expressed, the Soviet Government considers it necessary that the question of calling a conference for preparation of the peace treaty with Japan be

London, July 23.

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"FULL AHEAD" ON U.S. ATOMIC PLANTS

Washington, July 23.

The Atomic Energy Commission reported to Congress tonight that the nation's atomic plants are working at full blast but that more help from private enterprise is needed to maintain and increase the present U.S. lead in the nuclear field.

The five-man Civilian Commission headed by David Lilienthal made these points:—

1. "The Commission has given principal attention to the production of atomic weapons. We mean to maintain and increase the present pre-eminence of the United States in atomic weapons until such time as Congress affirms that acceptable international agreements have been reached and an appropriate machinery is established to insure that this activity can be relaxed without endangering the national security."

2. "Tomorrow's military industrial applications of atomic energy depend on today's research. Many talented people, many well-managed institutions and private undertakings now otherwise engaged must actively participate in the atomic energy programme. Great effort is necessary if the United States is to hold and extend its present leadership."

3. "The security regulations in force when the Civilian Commission assumed responsibility on January 1 have been maintained and a survey of effectiveness is being made."

Isotopes

4. An important beginning has been made at exploiting peacetime uses of atomic energy. Radio isotopes, most promising tool in chemistry, biology and medicine, are being produced and distributed in ever increasing quantity. Research is being carried forward in health and physics."

5. Large-scale production of atomic power for industrial and community use continues to be a major (if long-term) goal. But a number of basic advances in physics will be required before power can be produced at satisfactory efficiency and cost. It is speculative to estimate how long it will be.

The Commission gave special emphasis to the need for continuing atomic research on a vast scale and said:—

"A continuation or even an improvement of the present processes is not enough. To rely on existing knowledge alone

Europe's Coal Output Declines

London, July 23. European coal production declined in June, according to provisional figures issued by the European Coal Organisation today.

The output of 3,401,000 tons in France was 572,000 tons less than in May, and production in the French-controlled Saar mines declined from 831,000 tons in May to 756,000 tons in June.

In the British Zone of Germany, the Ruhr and Aachen mines produced 5,179,000 tons in May, but the June figure was still 51 per cent of the previous average. The study of the European Coal Organisation report suggests that the two principal reasons for the decline are an unexpected strike in the French coal production and the new wave of security of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

Tempers Flare At UNO

Lake Success, N.Y.

July 23. Russia accused Great Britain and the United States of trying to dominate Albania and turn it into a "tool" when the United Nations Membership Committee continued its discussion today on the admission of Albania to the United Nations.

Tempers flared when the Soviet delegate, Alexander Kravitskiy, accused certain unnamed delegations of making "unfounded allegations" against Albania.

Australia's outspoken representative, Lieut.-Colonel William Hodgson, demanded hotly whether the Soviet representative would name "those delegations," but Kravitskiy refused to be drawn.

The British delegate, Mr. V. G. Lawford, described Kravitskiy's speech as "regrettably offensive."

The United States delegate, Mr. Harold Raynor, said he considered Kravitskiy's speech as "utterly fantastic, ridiculous and unfounded."—Reuter.

More effective production methods must be developed so that innumerable technological difficulties might be overcome.

The Commission called for help from scientists of privately-owned laboratories and industry—"even if this requires that for the time they set aside what they are now doing. Although our long-range pre-eminence in the field of atomic energy requires major scientific and technical advances, our immediate national security demands that present operations continue without interruption."—United Press.

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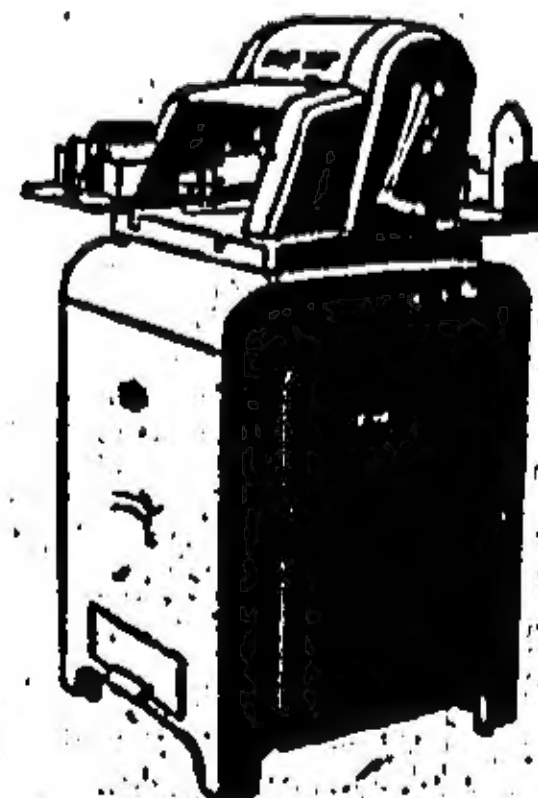
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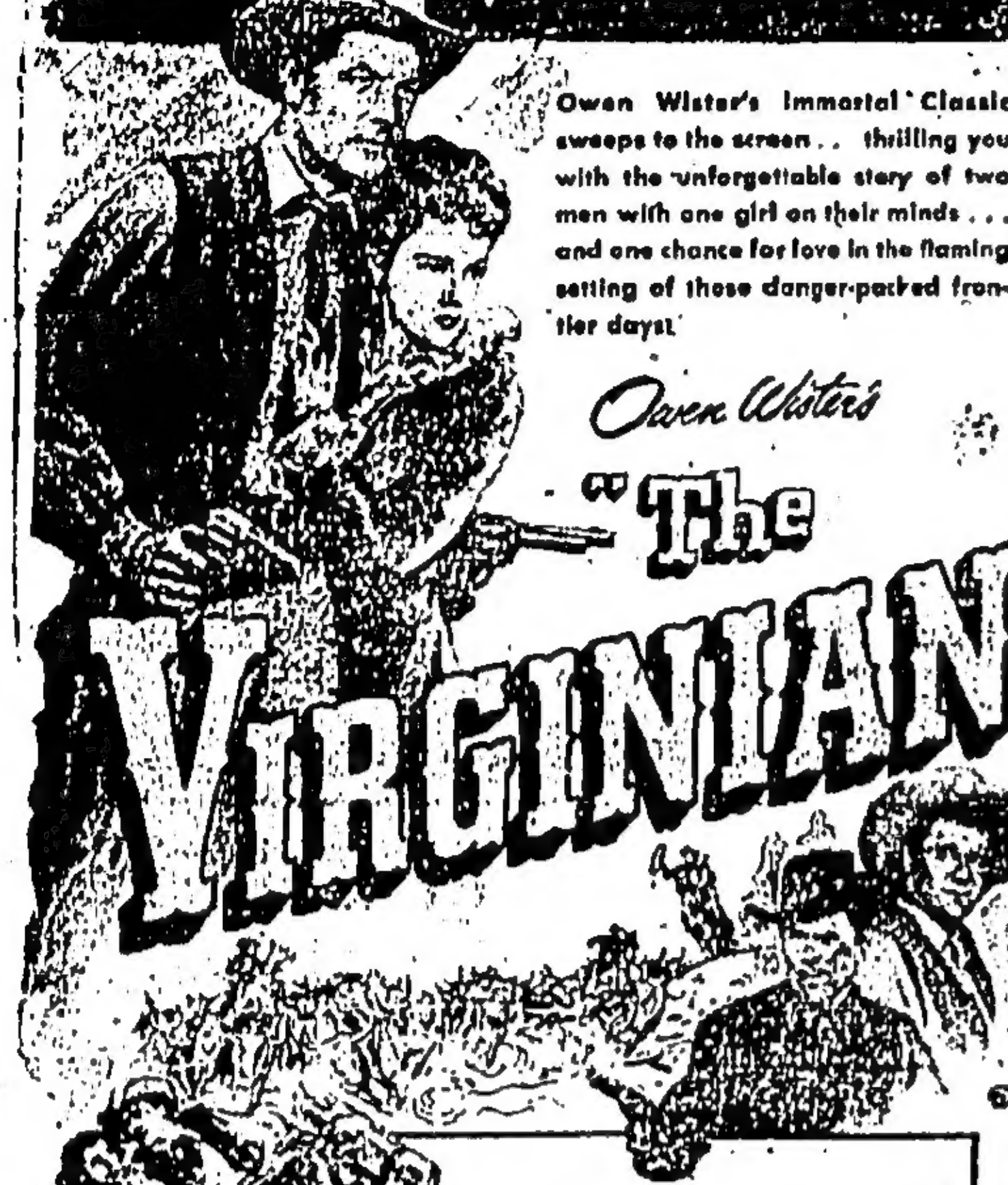
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OWING TO THE PUBLIC RECEPTION OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM, K.C.M.G. TAKING PLACE AT THIS THEATRE AT 6 P.M. THERE WILL ONLY BE THREE SHOWS TODAY. THE TIMES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

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KOWLOON MURDER TRIAL

Woman's Grim Story In Court PROSECUTION'S CASE

Couldn't Resist Papayas

Papayas have a fatal attraction for Tsang Lok, 21-year-old unemployed. His inability to resist plucking the fruit will result in his spending the next six months in Stanley Jail and doing a spot of hard labour.

His last conviction was on Nov. 5 (Guy Fawkes Day) last year when he was sentenced for stealing building bricks. A 15-year-old youth, who, according to S/I Howarth, was under the influence of Tsang was ordered to receive six strokes of the cane for the part he played in two larcenies of papayas.

According to S/I Howarth in Mr. Blair-Kerr's Court yesterday, a Chinese detective arrested both defendants at Tsan Wan at about 4 a.m. on Wednesday with some papayas in their possession.

Tsang admitted having stolen 30 catties of the fruit from one Chung Kwai-shik at San Tsan Village on July 23. They both stated that they were responsible for Kan Sze-mui's loss of 20 catties of papayas on July 10 and another 30 catties a week later.

The total value of the 80 catties, continued S/I Howarth, was about \$13, out of which the boy admitted having received a "few 10-cent pieces."

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
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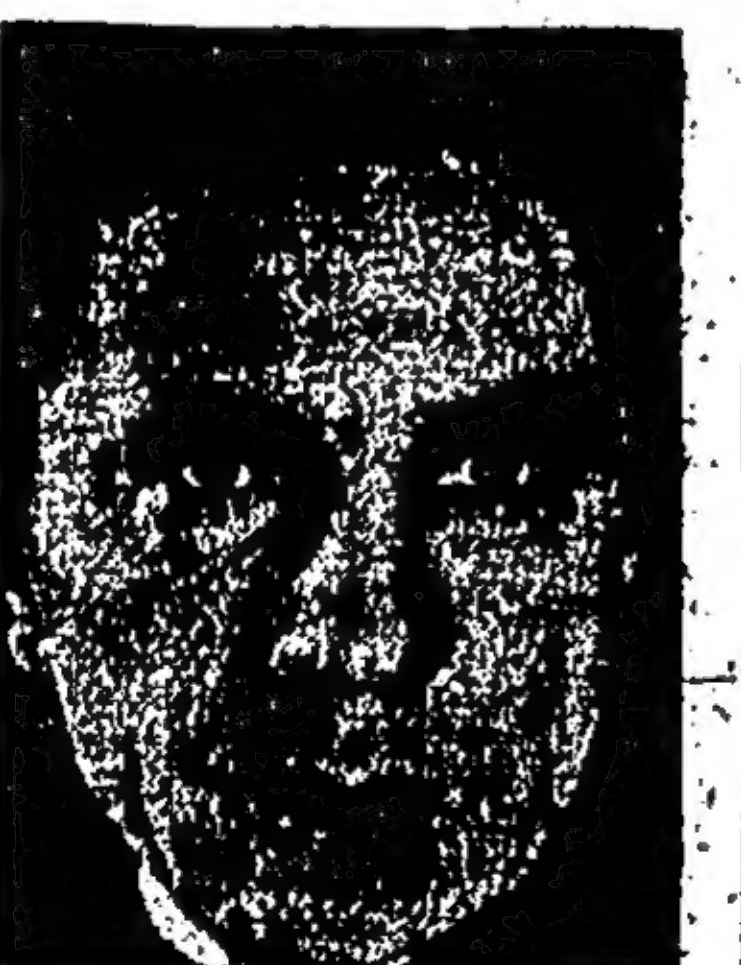
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FIRST EPISODE



NEXT CHANGE
"THE CANTERVILLE GHOST"

POP



Robbery was advanced by Det-Sub-Inspector C. Dowman as the motive for one of the most diabolical murders in the annals of local crime when committal proceedings were commenced before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday against Yuen Chu on a charge of murder and attempted murder.

It was the Crown's contention that Lo Yuk, 70, was literally hacked to death by accused, while savage blows were rained on Lo's concubine at about 4 a.m. on June 2, when they were both asleep in different parts of the house.

Accused left the premises, 15 Shek Kip Mei Street, second floor, and was arrested some weeks later at Shek Lung. He was transferred to Canton for inquiries and, on the application of the Hong Kong Government, sent down for trial.

The ferocity of the attacks on both Lo Yuk and Li Kan-tai, 43-year-old concubine, were revealed by Dr. Alvarez (MOIC Public Mortuary), and Dr. George Young, Medical Officer of the Kowloon Hospital.

Detailing the result of the autopsy on Lo Yuk, Dr. Alvarez stated that there were three wounds on deceased. The first was 7 inches long and 3 inches deep, extending from the back of the neck to the right side of the head, inclining slightly upwards.

Long Wounds
The second wound, said Dr. Alvarez, was 8 inches long and 2 inches deep at the back of the neck, going slightly down; while the third, was a superficial one 4 inches long on the right side of the neck just below and parallel to the second wound.

Li Kan-tai (testified) Dr. George Young was admitted to Kowloon Hospital at 5.15 a.m. on June 2. On examination, she was found to be suffering from a large wound in the right temporal zygomatic region. A large flap of skin and the underlying tissues were reflected backwards, showing the bones in the temporal region. This wound was 6 inches long.

There was also a Y-shaped wound, 6 inches long, on the left side of the frontal region cutting through the skull and revealing the membranous covering of the brain. Another cut wound, 4 inches long, was seen in the right parietal region of the scalp. On the left cheek was a cut wound 1 1/2 inches long, while another wound of the same length was found on Li's left wrist.

Woman's Story
At the time of admission, Li was in a severe degree of shock. She was operated upon twice and made uneventful progress until June 16 when she was discharged as cured.

Girl Pleads For Sister

Sisterly love was manifested in Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr's Court at Kowloon yesterday when an elder sister pleaded with his Worship not to send her 16-year-old sister to the Salvation Army Home, for larceny by bailee of a bicycle on June 11.

Asked by the Magistrate whether she was prepared to go surety for the elder girl, eagerly assented to signing a bond for \$250 to ensure her sister's good behaviour for one year.

The case was a sequel to one before the same Magistrate on June 16 when two girls, one aged 18 and the other 16, were charged with the larceny of a bicycle. At that hearing, a plea of guilty, entered by the elder girl, was refused by S/I Walter Collins, (who prosecuted) on the grounds that she was only acting as a guarantor for the younger girl and another friend (the present accused).

Defendant in the present case was absent at that time and was stated by the Police to have absconded to Canton. Her companion was bound over in the sum of \$200 for six months.

Opportunist Fined

Wong Ping-kong, 23, was an opportunist, according to the story told to Mr. Blair-Kerr by Inspector J. Orem at Kowloon yesterday.

At 9 p.m. on Wednesday, Li Chun-nam was buying some cakes at Peking Road, and had his umbrella at his side. It was raining very heavily at that time and, apparently, when Wong saw the umbrella he decided that he could do with it.

When Li had finished his purchases he found that his "ramp" had attached itself to Wong, who was walking away. A hue and cry was raised and Wong and the umbrella taken into custody by PCC 1179.

When Wong appeared before the Magistrate and pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny of the umbrella, he was fined \$30 or three weeks' hard labour. The broom was ordered to be returned to its rightful owner.

continued witness, she heard Li shouting in the verandah "Save life!" Out at the "teng" she saw deceased lying on his bed but did not know what happened until Lo's daughter, awakened by the noise, called out to her father, "Ah Suk (uncle), wake up! There is a lot of blood on you!"

Pool Of Blood.
Witness immediately switched on the light and saw deceased lying in a pool of blood. There was also blood all over him. She sent the young daughter out of the room, and called out to Li Kan-tai (who was shouting "Save life" up on the roof) to come down.

When the woman returned to the "teng," went on Li Ying, she saw that her clothes were full of blood. At first Li Kan-tai blew the Police whistle but later was persuaded to hand the whistle over to Ip Kam-yau, a small girl, to blow, as she was in no condition to do so herself.

Witness identified the chopper, alleged by the prosecution to be the weapon, as belonging to Lo Yuk, who used it exclusively for killing chickens.

Corroborative evidence was given by Ip Kam-yau, Tse-Lai-chun and Tse Hing-kwong (children of Li Ying), while PPC Cheung Kwan-pui gave formal evidence of being summoned to the flat by Police whistles.

Hearing will be continued this afternoon.

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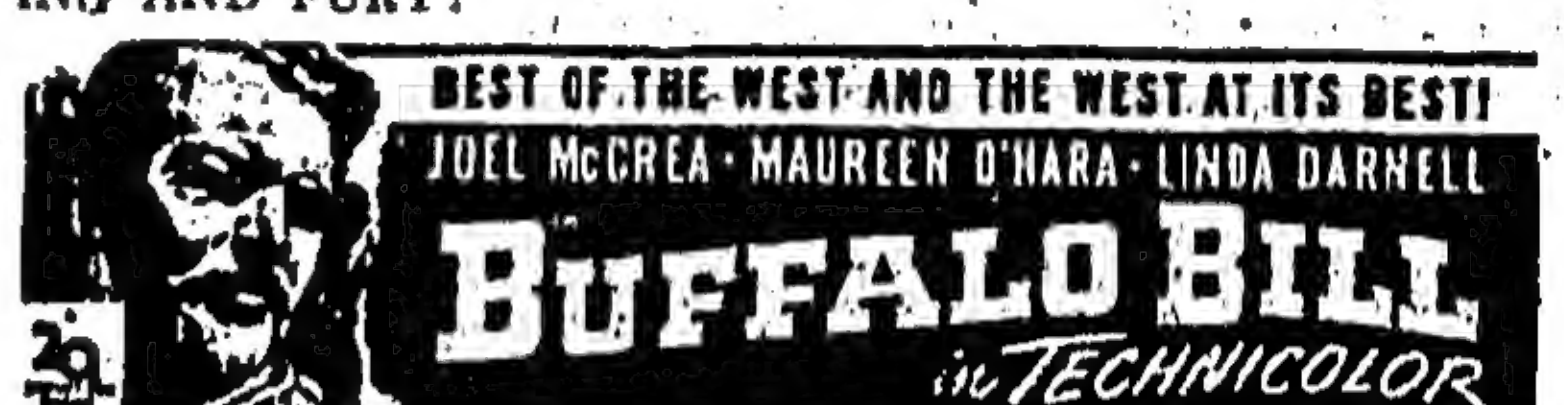
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VOTERS' CHOICE

Now that the Secretary of State has given his approval to the Young Plan for constitutional reform in Hong Kong, there is every assurance that little time will be wasted in securing its implementation. Necessary legislation is already well advanced in preparation and the heaviest task, the compiling of the registers of voters, is expected to be completed in time to permit elections in December or early next year. When that stage has been passed, it should be possible to judge, rather more accurately than at this moment, whether undue caution has been exercised in the decisions on the measure of self-government which can now be conferred on this community, or whether a more generous line could have been taken with safety. To cavil at the limitations in the immediate plan is to forget past history. It is also to forget the astonishing indifference of the great mass of the population, Chinese and foreign, to the offer freely proffered by Sir Mark Young on his return to Hong Kong in May of last year. The Secretary of State intimates his realization that it is in a large measure due to Sir Mark Young's inspiration and energy that it is possible to commend the scheme outlined to the people of Hong Kong; and that comes very close to a masterpiece of understatement. If it be true that the final proposals do not concede all that everybody could wish, it can still more truly be said that the minority of people gave the impression of a complete lack of interest in whether any changes were made or not. In the circumstances, Sir Mark Young is entitled to thanks and congratulations upon a sound, statesmanlike piece of work, comprehensive and, we think, going as far as it could reasonably be expected to go at this stage in the Colony's development. There is, moreover, nothing to suggest finality about Sir Mark's recommendations, or the attitude of Mr. Creech-Jones. The Secretary of State, for instance, contemplates an early extension of the franchise to include all persons above the age of 21 years, and there is, throughout, a broad implication that the Colony is about to be embarked upon an experiment to test its capacity for further advances towards the management of its own affairs. No guide is today available. Municipal government has been decided upon, proceeding from the basis that the fitness of a people for democratic institutions cannot be assessed until they have had an opportunity of working them. Relatively few powers will be vested in the Council at the outset, but provision is made for considerable and rapid extension of the responsibilities entrusted to this body, including absolute control of the expenditure of very substantial amounts of public funds, when the Central Government is satisfied that the Municipality is in sound hands. To make this possible, it is the community that has first to measure up to official hopes. The franchise is agreeably wide: literacy is the primary qualification. That being so, there can be the less excuse for failure of those qualified to exercise their right to vote, to insist on taking a direct interest in the affairs of this city, to elect those who represent them in Council do so well and truly, to noteworthy experiment in democracy which we are to witness finally be judged as to its success or failure, not upon the relative competence, skill and energy of the first Councilors, but upon the zeal and sustained interest of the voters who put them there. Only round this standard can we rally for a further advance.

Making A Little Go A Longer Way

By Dr. George Gretton

Mr. John Strachey, Britain's Minister of Food, gave the people of Britain a mild shock when he announced that biscuits, chocolate and beer to the value of £10,000,000 a year are to be exported. He also announced a 20 per cent. cut in the British tea ration for the next few months.

At first sight the idea of Britain exporting foodstuffs such as chocolate and biscuits which are in very short supply and strictly rationed seems strange. But the decision is more understandable if we see it in the light of the whole national food situation—and of the world food situation as a whole. Mr. Strachey has just returned from the International Cereals Conference in Paris where representatives of 40 nations have been discussing ways and means of surmounting the world food crisis. The results of the Conference make gloomy reading. A year ago after the first post-war winter had been overcome it was generally hoped that the worst food difficulties were over. At any rate it was felt that the 1946 harvest would see nations through their immediate scarcities and that 1947 would assure reasonable food supplies for the great mass of mankind.

Less Hopeful

Today the picture is less hopeful. The difficulties have proved to be greater than anyone believed. Disruption of food production in Europe and in vast areas of the Far East through the war has taken longer to remedy than was expected. It is estimated that the population of the world has increased since 1939 by something like 10 per cent. This means by a number equal to considerably more than the total population of the U.S.A. Against that, food production in almost all war-devastated areas has declined. Export supplies of foodstuffs are normally quite a small percentage of total production—it is impossible to estimate exactly how much, but the figure is somewhere between five and 10 per cent. On this

margin must depend all those populations who cannot produce enough food to support themselves without imports—especially big industrial and thickly populated countries such as Britain and Germany. But food production has fallen in big arrears. Meat production is almost 10 per cent. lower throughout the world than in 1939. In Europe, which has suffered most from disruption of war, it is something like 40 per cent. down. World sugar production is more than 10 per cent. below the pre-war rate. Export supplies of fats and oils are about 40 per cent. below the pre-war level and those of rice—which for Hungary's hundreds of millions of people is the difference between subsistence and hunger—is only 30 per cent. of pre-war. Moreover, it is estimated that it will take from three to five years to restore rice crops to their normal state. In the case of fats and oils, meat and sugar it is fairly certain that production cannot be restored to the necessary minimum even as early as 1948.

Big Gap

Now there are big areas of the world where food production has not been disrupted by the war. These are of course primarily in the New World but it is considered unlikely that exports from North America will exceed last year's record shipments.

Even setting aside the vast areas of India and China, with their immense population, the outlook for Europe is a dark one. It was estimated at the Cereals Conference that the demand for bread grain throughout the world will be about 12,000,000 tons higher than available supplies. Even allowing for the fact this figure is not based on minimum requirements, there is still going to be a considerable gap and another year of shortage for Europe.

Recommendations of the International Cereals Conference were briefly that every country should reduce its dependency on imports to a minimum by maxi-

mum efficiency of production and by the strictest husbandry of resources. In particular it was recommended that governments should exercise closer control over supply and distribution of bread grain and of fodder. There is no doubt that management of food supplies in a number of countries leaves something to be desired in this respect. Grains are being fed to livestock which would yield more economic feeding value if they were consumed directly by human beings. In times of crisis, farmers and peasants are always tempted to hold on to greater numbers of livestock than they should, partly because it is more profitable, and partly because, ideally, the farm can be better managed with a certain number of livestock. Rationing in the fullest sense is also difficult to operate unless one of two factors is present: either a completely ruthless authoritarian administration—which is prepared, for instance, to hang black market offenders—or a population with an unusual degree of self discipline and responsibility.

Efficient Rationing

Mr. Strachey called attention to this point at the Conference when he stated that Britain's system of rationing and collection of foodstuffs stands out as an example of efficiency. And this brings us back to our chocolate and biscuits. The lesson of the Cereals Conference is undoubtedly that it is the solemn duty of every nation to help itself—to make the maximum use of its own resources before it draws from the limited export pool. And Mr. Strachey's new measure is aimed at further perfecting the British system of food supply. In Mr. Strachey's own words, "We are going to use our processing and manufacturing facilities and skill plus a very little of our sugar, fats and cereals, in order to earn foreign currency which will pay for much bigger quantities of basic foods. The plan is to earn about £10,000,000 a year from these exports which can be used, for instance, to procure about half a million tons of additional foodstuffs."

This decision shows that Mr. Strachey was not restricting himself to preaching counsels of perfection at the Conference. He is providing a practical example of how to carry out his precepts.

Stole Rope From Ship

Six weeks imprisonment was imposed on Cheung Ngan-kun, fisherman, when he pleaded guilty before Mr. J.G. Conklin to the larceny of about 40 fathoms of rope from the m.s. "King Neptune" whilst the vessel was alongside Mackie's wharf. S.A. Coles told the Court that at about 3 a.m. defendants' fishing boat was tied to the mooring chain of the vessel. By means of

Textile Drive

Coincidental with a stirring statement by Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, came the news that the Government are about to launch a great recruiting drive for 75,000 additional workers—mostly women—for the textile industry. In a bid to help our export drive. Mr. Morrison, looking very fit after his recent illness, had some plain words to say at a Press Conference during the week when he said the world was confronted with a plain choice between economic sanity and economic insanity—the same choice that confronted the world in 1931. Mr. Morrison went on: "We all made a wrong choice then. World trade shrank, poverty increased and the results were Hitlerism and war. This time there is much more ground for hope because there are people in every country who believe in the economics of expansion. The British Government is, among those people, if that point of view prevails and world trade gets a chance to expand all will yet be well. That is why the Government did not come forward now with a programme of drastic cuts in our food and raw materials. Had it done so it would have been setting against world recovery—and more—it would have been helping to create fear and restriction."

Housing Boom

The housing boom continues, too. Records for May are just available—and there were records. During the month 11,769 permanent houses were completed, which is the highest monthly figure since the programme began and 2,000 more than in April. The number of temporary houses finished in May was 4,415 compared with 4,497 in April. Houses were provided by new building, repairs, conversions, and requisitioning for no fewer than 31,107 families, compared with 29,605 in April and 24,800 in March.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Lately it's had no pickup, no getaway—I think I'll take it in for a good vacuuming!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

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BALANCED SUIT TRUMP

Between two suits, in each of which your side has the same number of cards as in the other, the more balanced suit is generally preferable for trumps. That is, the suit in which you and partner each have the same number of cards, or more nearly the same number. Thus, with eight trumps, a 4-4 division takes precedence over a 5-3. In fact, a 5-4 suit is a better trump usually than a 6-4, since the more unbalanced suit can furnish more discards if it is on the side instead of the trump.

S K 10 4 3
H Q 8 5
D 8 7 4
C 7 3

S Q 6 5
H 9 8
D A 2
C K 10 8 6 4 2

N
W
E

S J 2
H K 7 2
D K Q 5 3
C Q 9 6

(Dealer: South. Neither side vulnerable).

South	West	North	East
1H	2C	Pass	2D
2S	3C	3H	4D
4H			

North made a very bad bid there when he supported hearts, even though he knew, from South's "reverse" bidding that the suit was of five cards in a pretty good hand. His correct bid, if he chanced a free bid at that stage, was 3-Spades, since he had four cards of his partner's four-card suit.

a long boat broke defendant climbed on board and cut the rope with a chopper. Defendant was alleged to have sold the rope to another junk for

Against the heart game West led the diamond A, the 2 to the J, and the K came back for South to ruff with the heart J. South went to dummy with the spade K to finesse the heart Q and 10, then drop the K with the A. The spade A won, the 9 was given up to the Q and the club 6 led to the Q and A. There was no earthly way to avoid a club loser, so the contract was down.

Played at spades, with similar defence, West would take the diamond A, lead the 2 to the J, over-ruff the spade 9 with the Q on the next diamond lead; but that would end the defensive trick-taking. With South using his A on a club return, he could do to dummy with the spade K, finesse the heart Q and J, lay down the spade A to clear trumps, drop the heart K with the A, then on the last two hearts discard a club and diamond from dummy, which would have trumps left for the last two tricks.

Tomorrow's Problem
S Q J 9
H K Q 5 4 2
D A Q J
C 6

S 6 5 3 2
H A 9 7
D 7 4 2
C 10 8 4

N
W
E

S A 8 4
H J 10 8
D 6 5 3
C K 9 5 2

(Dealer: South. East-West vulnerable).

What would you consider perfect defence if South gets into a 4-No Trumps contract on this deal?

\$55. Asking for leniency, defendant said that his son was very sick and he needed the money for medical expenses.

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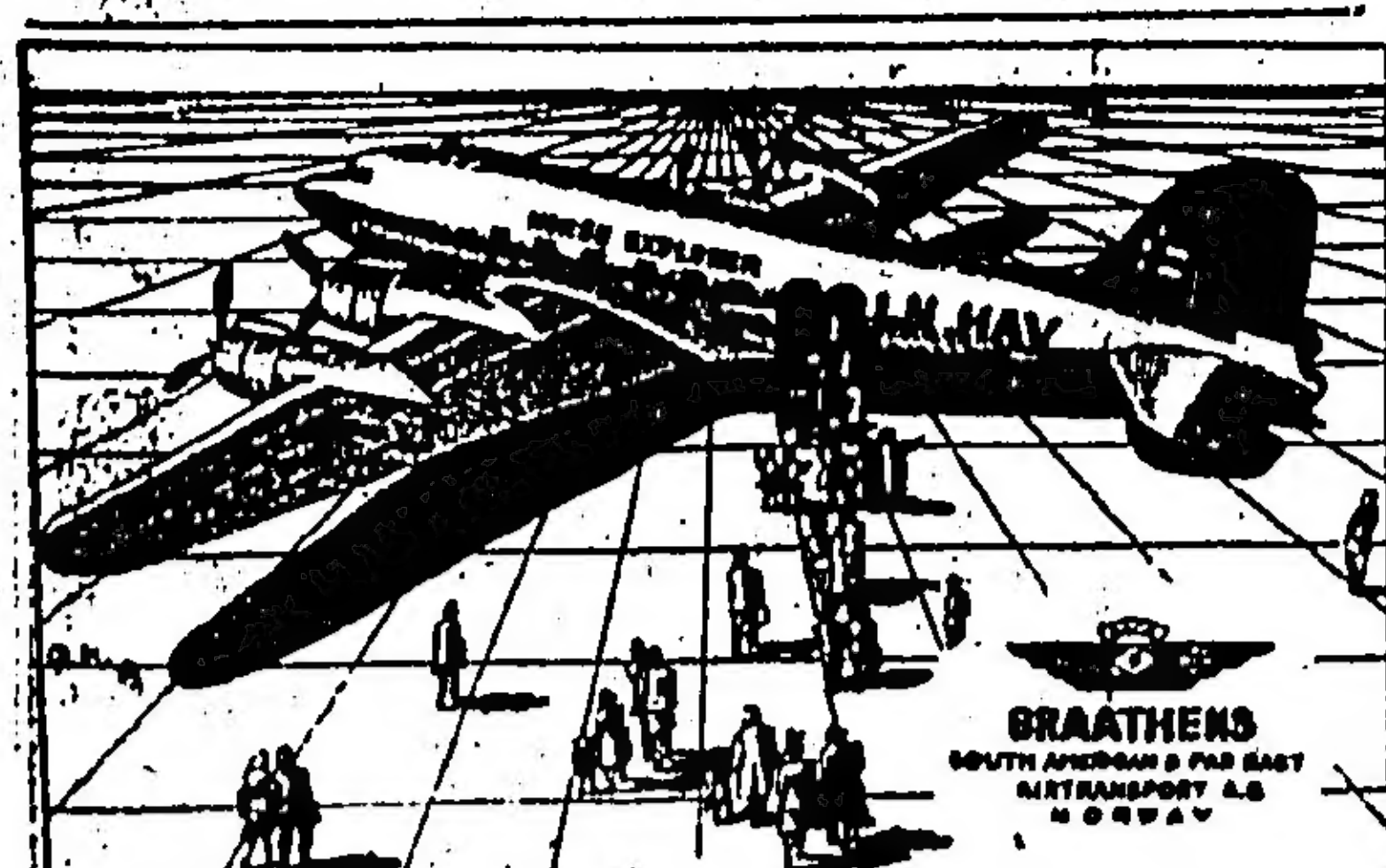
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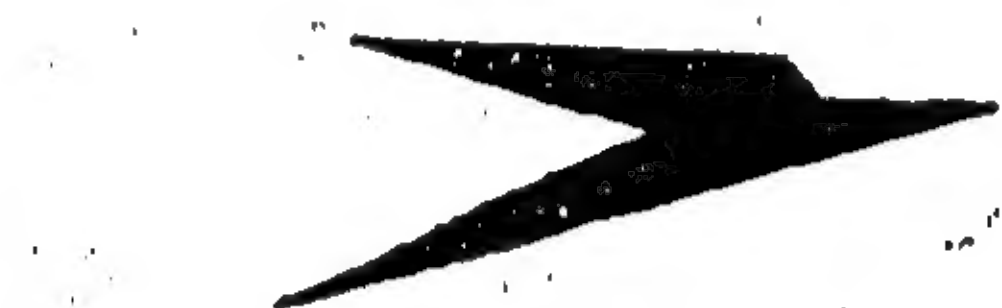
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JEWISH TERRORISTS ACTIVE Six Killed, 50 Wounded: Agency Protest Over British Troops' Shooting!

"No Respite In Our Own Attacks"

Jerusalem, July 23.
Imposition of martial law on Palestine's estimated 600,000 Jews as a counter-measure to the underground's present "hit-and-run" warfare against the British security forces is not contemplated unless the situation gets worse.

For the past 24 hours, as terrorist mines continued to blow up Army and police vehicles and British casualties mounted during the wave of attacks to six killed and 50 wounded, reports of impending drastic retaliation by the Palestine Government have been sweeping the country.

Further attacks on British forces will inevitably bring another stern warning from General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine, to the Jewish Agency Executive and the Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council.

A Jewish Agency spokesman today accused the British troops of "indiscriminate shooting" during last night's three-hour alert here, during which four Jews were wounded by stray bullets and another burned by a "Molotov cocktail" hurled by terrorists at a passing police vehicle.

Three firing points used by the terrorists in their attack on the Muntashif police station and billets, in the eastern part of Jerusalem last night, were found by police during a search of the area today.

On the ground floor of a building fifty yards from the police station sixty expended cartridge cases were found. In two other buildings 58 rounds were picked up, most of them on a rooftop.

The terrorist organisation, Irgun Zvai Leumi, today broadcast an appeal to the underground resistance movement, Hagannah, to join it in an "all-out struggle" against the British forces.

The broadcast, over the Irgun's secret transmitting station, "The Voice of Fighting Zion", declared:-

"No Respite"
"There will be no respite in our own assaults. We will not wait for the United Nations decision on Palestine. We will smite the enemy until he is defeated."

The Irgun broadcast claimed that in recent attacks on the British forces "all our soldiers returned safely."

Reports from Haifa state that the British evacuation ship "Empire Lifeguard", one of the fleet used to transport illegal immigrants to Cyprus from Palestine, is resting on her keel in shallow water in Haifa harbour, a six-foot hole blasted by saboteurs in her bottom.



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Senator Backs Aid To China

Washington, July 23.
Active Republican Senator Owen Brewster, in a "radio forum" on a local station, proposed today that the United States extend the Marshall plan in some form to the Middle East and the Far East, particularly China.

"If China falls into chaos and Communism, what we do for Europe will matter little," he said. The United States should help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to "put down the Communist uprising. We cannot have one policy in Greece and another in China."

Senator Policy Committee Chairman Robert Taft, on the

BEAUTY CONTEST

All those taking part in the Miss Hong Kong Beauty Contest on Sunday in aid of British and Kwangtung Flood Relief are requested to turn up at 88 Queen's Road Central, first floor at 3 p.m. today to obtain their number and badge.

A rehearsal of the parade will be held at the Victoria Barracks swimming pool in the afternoon. Prizes are on display at Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co. and Messrs. Chan Wing On and Co. No. 41 Queen's Road, Central.

same programme, said Secretary of State Marshall, when he went to China on a mission a year and a half ago, compelled Chiang to deal with the Communists and generally yielded to the Russians in line with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements which put the Soviets in Berlin and Manchuria.

Senator Taft added: "Now our policy to China has changed and I hope it stays changed."

United Press.

Alleged Threat To Actor

"Please lend the sum of \$5,000, otherwise our bullets will be merciless," was the threat contained in a letter addressed to Sun Ma Se-tsang, leading Chinese actor, and produced yesterday at the trial of Chan Lup-chung, charged with demanding money with menace.

The accused, who is not legally represented, is charged with: (a) Demanding, on or about May 31, 1947, the sum of \$10,000 from Cheung Man with menace; (b) Demanding, on or about May 31, 1947, the sum of \$10,000 from Chiu Tsun-ki and (c) Demanding, on or about June 1, 1947, the sum of \$5,000 from Sun Ma Se-tsang with menace.

The case is being heard before Justice Gould. Mr. A.J. Clifford, assisted by Inspector Willerton, is prosecuting on behalf of the Crown.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Clifford said that there were three complainants, one of whom was the actor, Sun Ma Se-tsang. The others were the managers of the Po Hing and Ko Shing Theatres respectively.

In December, 1946, Ma received a letter from a man who claimed to be a clansman, saying that trouble had been stirred up in his village because he had given performances during the Japanese Occupation. The writer of the letter asked for help to settle the quarrel which had arisen.

Mr. Clifford said that this letter which had unfortunately been torn up, was not one of those forming the charge. Ma wrote a reply and evidence would be given that the reply was found on the accused. The letter was signed in the name of Tang Kwan, and the prosecution would say that Tang Kwan was an alias used by the accused.

Requested Loan

The next thing that happened was in May 1947, when Ma received another letter signed by Tang Kwan and giving an address in Canton Road. In this case, the letter did not contain a threat. The first letter contained a threat that unless money was forthcoming, the actor would not be able to carry out any performances. The letter received in May 1947 merely contained a request for a loan and referred to the earlier letter of Dec. 1946.

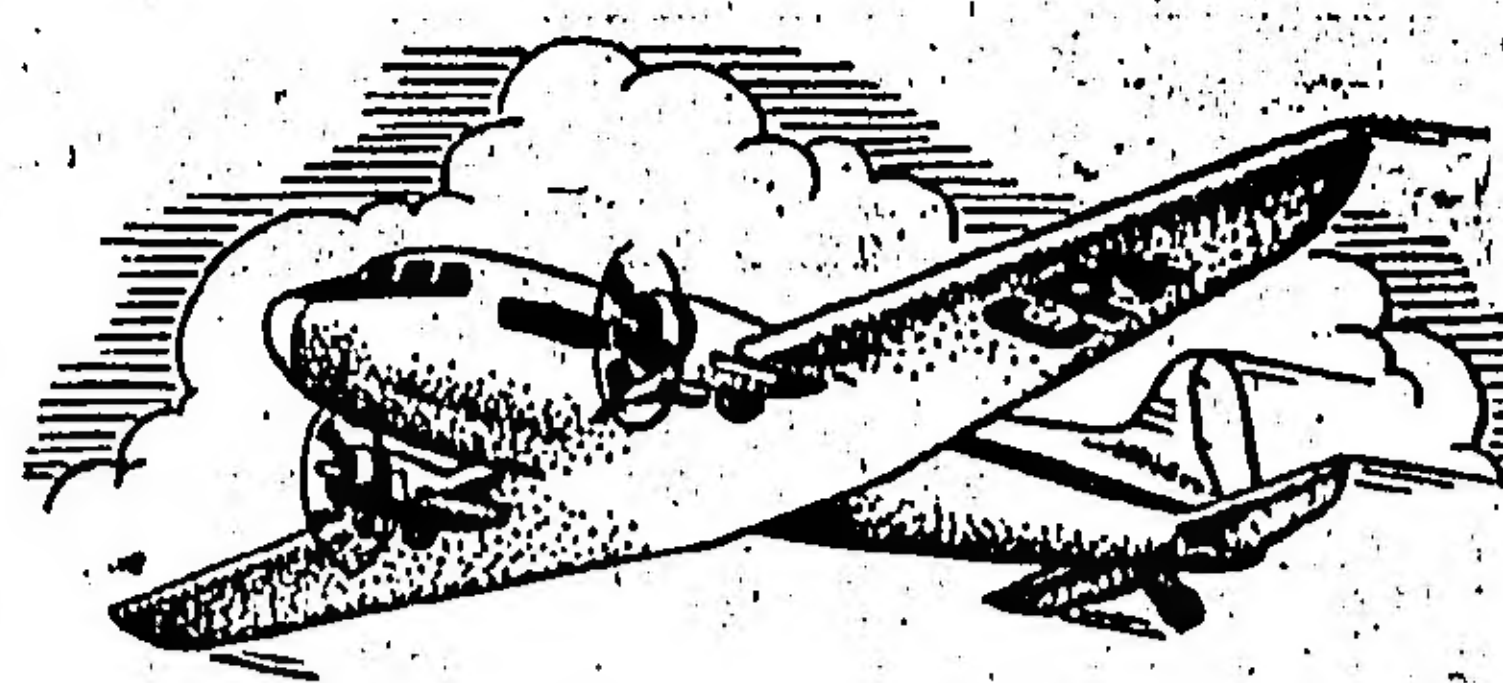
On June 1, 1947, a further letter was received by Ma. This letter contained a threat in the following terms: "Please lend the sum of \$5,000 otherwise our bullets will be merciless." The letter was not signed and did not give any address. Ma was requested to give his answer from the stage, after which he would be contacted. Mr. Clifford said that evidence would be given to show that the three letters were written by the accused.

Apart from these letters, two other letters were received by the managers of the Ko Shing and Po Hing Theatres, from each of whom the sum of \$10,000 was demanded. The letters contained a threat that if the amount demanded was not paid, the theatres would be "blown up with force."

The Police, connecting up all these letters, prepared a bogus envelope, and, dressed as travelling traders, went to the address given in the letters. When they asked for Tang Kwan, they found that nobody bearing this name lived there.

Answer Found

They were informed, however,



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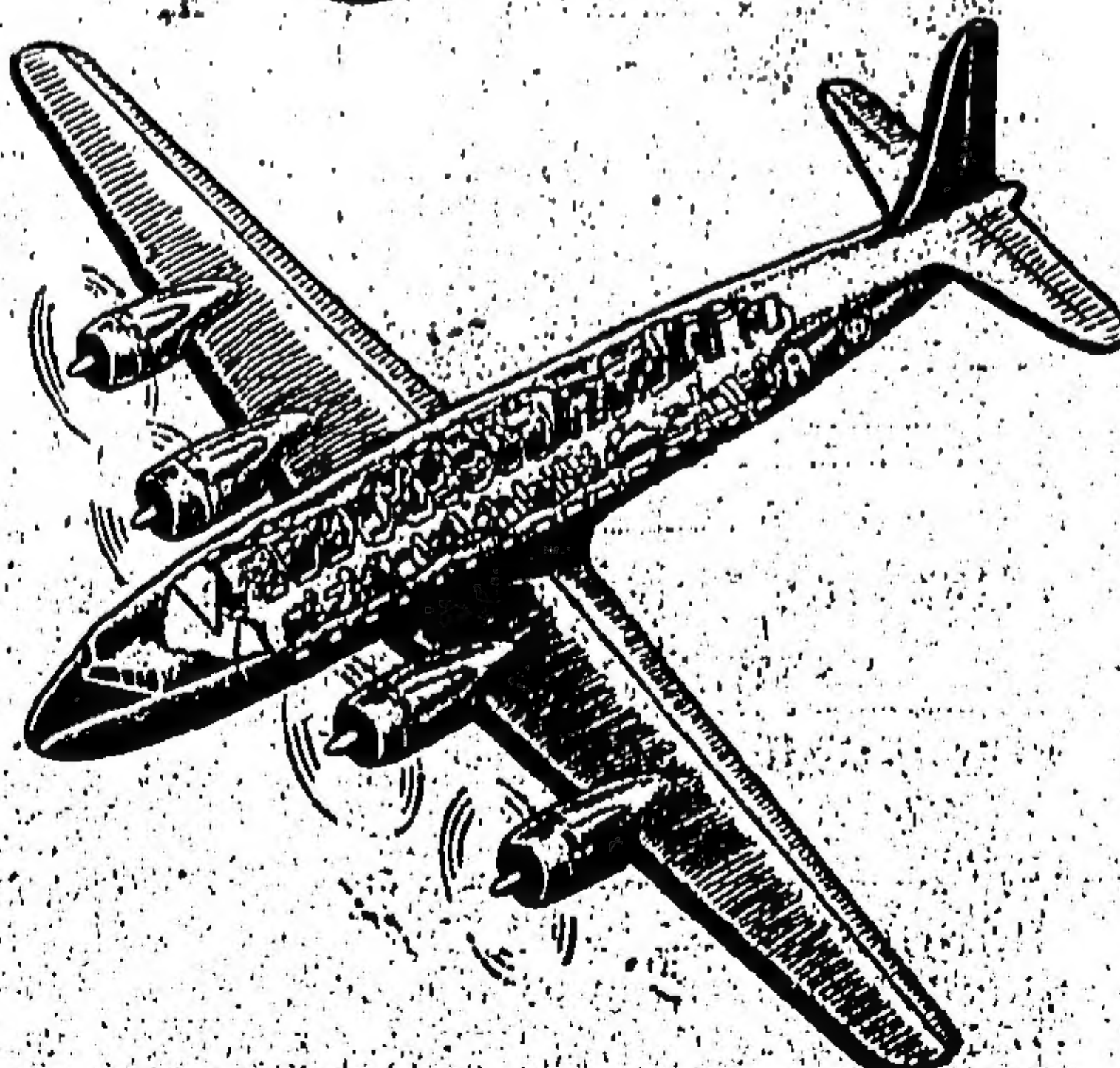
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MIDDLESEX "TWINS" AGAIN

Compton And Edrich In Big Stand Highest Score Of Season

London, July 23.
A good omen for England in the fourth Test match against South Africa opening at Leeds on Saturday was today's performance of the Middlesex "Twins," Bill Edrich and Denis Compton, who figured in a brilliant third-wicket stand of 211 runs against Northamptonshire.

Edrich batted on after losing Compton and made 267 not out to record the highest individual post-war score in England. Compton completed his 2,000 runs for the season—a figure Edrich passed a few days ago.

Chavez Wins On Points

Los Angeles, July 23.
Carlos Chavez (126 lb.), of Los Angeles, defending his California featherweight title, took a split decision from Harold Dade (123-12 lb.), also of Los Angeles and former world's bantamweight champion.

Chavez, a 161 favourite, piled up an early lead in a 12-round bout in the Olympic Auditorium and wrestled Dade to the canvas in the second round after buckling his knees with hard lefts and rights to the chin. He hurt Dade again with head blows in the fourth.

Dade won every round after the sixth except the 10th, which was called even, and the 11th. His best round was the last when he closed Chavez's right eye.

The referee voted for Dade by four points but the judges and the crowd of 9,000 sided with Chavez.—United Press.

Mrs. Cooke Wins

London, July 23.
Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, former American doubles champion, beat Miss Pauline Betz, last year's Wimbledon singles champion, in their second match in the indoor professional lawn tennis tournament at Wembley tonight by 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Cooke thus avenged the defeat suffered in the first match last Monday when Miss Betz ran out winner by 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The final meeting between the two Americans takes place on Friday.

Displaying fine control and volleying dexterously, Mrs. Cooke concentrated her attack on Miss Betz's backhand to good purpose.—Reuter.

Squash Match

The Hong Kong Shanghai Bank scored a very convincing victory over H.Q. Land Forces by 3 matches to 0 in a squash match during the week.

Mr. Rodwell playing for Army team took a little while to settle down against Mr. Butler, but played very well indeed in the second and third games.

Mr. Col. Reynolds gave Buchan a very good run, but also lost by the odd game. The remainder makes very sorry reading for the Army.

Peter Ingham was hitting too hard for Mr. Laranger, whilst Capt. Wins found the pace of the court a bit too much to cope with.

In the fifth pairing, Smith made a very good run back-wards and forwards all over the court, and finished an easy winner; and in the final match Gray was too experienced for Capt. Emmett, thus making quite sure of victory for the Bank.

Results:

Rank	Army	Bank
1st	A.H. Butler beat Mr. Rodwell	3-1
2nd	P. Ingham beat Mr. Laranger	3-1
3rd	M.A. Woolcombe beat Capt. Wins	3-1
4th	A.L. Smith beat Lt. Usherwood	3-1
5th	A.G. Gray beat Capt. Emmett	3-0

NOTHING TO HIDE

London, July 24.
President Roosevelt opened the door and invited Winston Churchill to the White House.

He happened during a wartime visit to the conference which Churchill was preparing to "dine in" with the President and his family.

Churchill apologized for not having been able to attend the dinner.

He said: "I am very sorry that I cannot be with you."

MARSHALL PLAN WARNING

Lisbon, July 24.
Extreme difficulty in getting through the United States Congress the appropriations necessary to carry out the Marshall plan of Mr. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, was forecast here today by Mr. Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Picture Association of America and former head of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Johnston warned that although the United States was anxious to help, American taxpayers were likely to insist that European nations make genuine efforts to stabilize currencies, reduce inflated Government payrolls, and exhibit a sincere desire to cooperate with the United States.—Reuter.

Poison Gas Curtain In Cambridge

Cambridge, July 24.
At least six Cambridge firemen were burned with mustard gas when a freight car load of American gas bombs exploded ten miles east of here and laid down a curtain of poisonous fumes over cow pastures and a section of the Cambridge-Newmarket Railway Line.

The freight car was part of a 30-car train loaded with 120-lb bombs en route to Wales to be dumped into the sea.

Firemen quickly uncoupled the blazing car and left it to burn itself while they fled to safety.

A special Cambridge squad of fire-fighters equipped with gas masks were rushed to the scene but their services were useless against the exploding bombs.

Almost six miles of track and a 60-yard area around the freight car were sealed off and decontamination squads went to work.—United Press.

Students Languish In Gaol

Shanghai, July 23.
Refusing to sign acknowledgments of their guilt, 38 university students and four reporters, arrested last month by the military authorities as "agitators," are coping their heels in Shanghai jails, with no trials in prospect.

Twelve more students were released at the beginning of this month, after their parents had signed statements admitting their guilt and guaranteeing their future good behaviour.

Parents of those detained refused to divulge details of the "confessions" required by the Shanghai Woosung Garrison Headquarters, but it was reliably learned that one stipulation required the prisoners to leave Shanghai immediately upon release.

The situation arose as a result of the nationwide student demonstrations in late May, culminating in a threatened "uprising" on June 2. In the early hours of June 1, however, demonstrators took to the streets and four newspaper reporters—two of them girls—whom they accused of disturbing public peace and threatening security by their actions and articles.

The uprising did not come off, but these students and reporters were not released, and it was announced they would be deported forthwith to Communist-held areas.

Appeals to Princeton-educated Mayor K. C. Wu failed to free them, but the deportation plans were dropped.

No Trial
Despite various public petitions and newspaper editorials, no trial has been scheduled, and the authorities demand written statements acknowledging the prisoners' guilt before agreeing to release them.

This, relatives of the students claim, is a move to absolve the military from blame for making hasty arrests without warrants. Habeas Corpus writs have been requested but not granted.

Some parents of arrested students indicated they would carry the case to the government. They have not been permitted to see the prisoners.—United Press.

No Case To Answer

At the resumed hearing before Mr. W.H. Lattimer at Kowloon yesterday of the case in which Lau Tak-wai, 19, tallyman and Tang Shum, 25, lighterman, were charged with aiding and abetting one Lo Sheng in the larceny of 18 rolls of woolen material, and the man with receiving the goods, Mr. A.S.C. Comber successfully submitted that the first accused had no case to answer.

On Mr. L.R. Whant, A.D.C. (K), and his wife, who were charged with aiding and abetting, Mr. Comber's submissions, Lau was acquitted.

After evidence had been given by Tang Shum and Mr. Comber, the request to find a buyer for "a little over 10 rolls of cloth," and the part he played in introducing the man to Lo, and later receiving from him a deposit on behalf of Lo, hearing was adjourned until July 31.

Mr. Marcus da Silva appeared for Tang Shum, and Mr. C.A. Sutherland for the man. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. L.H. Whant, assisted by D.S.R. MacKenzie.

PRO GOLF

Harrogate, July 23.
Two Scottish international golfers, Johnny Fullon and G. McIntosh, equaled the course record of 67 to share the lead at the end of the first round proper of the North British Thousand Guineas professional golf tournament, which was played here today.

Scoring generally was low, seven players breaking 70. The Australian, Norman Von Nida, is one stroke behind the leaders, while the Belgian champion, Flor Van Donck, trailed at 73.

Reuter.

Spy Ring Uncovered In Sweden

Stockholm, July 24.
The Public Prosecutor today revealed that six persons are being detained in a suspected spy ring. He declined to reveal their nationality or identity on grounds that the "information might damage Swedish interests."

The State police detained six persons on Monday, then released four of them after hearing. In another raid yesterday, they detained four more.

The police also refused to state against whom the activity was directed.

The "Aftonbladet" asserts that "members of an underground organization have been active in Stockholm lately against a certain nation—not Sweden—connected with Nazism."

The Public Prosecutor later told United Press that "no Americans are involved in any spy affair."

The Soviet Embassy disclaimed knowledge of the matter. The government will decide on Friday whether a formal trial will be instituted but in any case the trial probably will be secret.—United Press.

No Aid Plan For Poland

Washington, July 23.
The U.S. State Department today announced that "it has been decided not to undertake a relief programme for Poland."

This means that the Polish Government, which boycotted the Marshall plan some weeks ago, will not receive its previously allotted share of \$350,000,000 recently approved for post-UNRRA aid.

This decision was taken on the basis of a report of the official American agricultural mission which recently returned from Poland.

The mission's report stated that the minimum food needs of Poland during 1947 generally could be met without assistance from the United States.

The State Department said that Poland may have need for "small quantities of supplies for special groups, but it would appear that these can be supplied through private relief agencies of the United States as well as through other sources, including the International Emergency Children's Fund."—Reuter.

Six Killed In Riots

Calcutta, July 23.
The police opened fire three times to disperse unruly mobs at Kharagpur, big coal centre and railway junction near here, where military and railway auxiliary forces were called up to deal with a communal disturbance.

The toll of the disturbances was six killed and 88 injured and admitted to hospital.

The railway workshops were deserted because of panic among the workers.

The District Magistrate, with a military force and armed police, has camped in the disturbed area. Eight people were killed and 20 were injured in a stabbing outside a railway station near Kharagpur today.

The train, carrying workers, was stopped by mob violence and a railway length placed across the line.

Five Sikhs and three Hindus were killed by the attackers, who were reported to be Moslems.

The engine driver cleared the line and drove the train to the nearest station, where troops and police cordoned off the neighbourhood to carry out extensive searches.

Two incidents of bomb-throwing and three cases of arson were reported from different sections of Kharagpur last night. There were no casualties or damage.—Reuter.

One-Man Reparation Drive

Tokyo, July 23.
A 58-year-old Tokyo citizen, a retired business man, Konoshin Kuramochi, is waging a one-man reparations drive.

He says he is campaigning for a "reparations tax" aimed at "demonstrating the sincerity of the Japanese toward the victor nations and to speed Japanese rehabilitation."

Kuramochi says he personally has been contributing to the government about 50 yen (\$1 at the military conversion rate) for this purpose monthly since October, 1945.

Recently he petitioned the government to institute a movement for adults to economize on luxuries and children to save in order to facilitate reparations.—United Press.

Navy "A" Leading In Water Polo

THE SAD STORY

Shanghai, July 24.
The "Shanghai News" today issued an anti-Communist manifesto, signed by elements obviously sympathetic with the Communists, today, tells in tabulated form the result of a survey into the purchasing power of a CN\$100 bill from 1937 onwards.

"In 1930, two cows; 1939, one cow; 1941, one dog; 1943, one chicken; 1945, one fish; 1946, one egg; 1947, one third of a box of matches; and 1948—God only knows what," it said.—Associated Press.

Opium Case

Charged with being the keeper of an opium den at 17 Connaught Road West, second floor, Chung Yeung was fined \$900 for four months when he pleaded guilty before Mr. F.X. d'Amato at Central yesterday.

Nine smokers found on the premises were fined \$25 or two days.

Inspector Brownrigg told the Court that S.I. Tyler and party raided the premises and found the verandah being used as an opium den.

Seized were 34 pots of opium, six lamps and four pipes as well as three wooden beds.

An order for confiscation was made and another order, for eviction, issued.

Chinese Editors Up In Arms

Singapore, July 24.
Singapore's Chinese editors rose in indignation at reports from Nanking that the Commission for Overseas Affairs will attempt to control Chinese newspapers in Malaya and Southeast Asia in general.

With the exception of the Kuomintang-controlled "Chung Shing Jit Pao," which has ignored the report, the Chinese press has given the story considerable prominence.

Editorially, the "Nan Chiau Jit Pao" said that the news was "not surprising, considering the suppression of independent newspapers in Shanghai."

One report from Nanking said that overseas newspapers in future will be required to register with Chinese Embassies and Consulates. In the event that a paper's policy or attitude is regarded as undesirable, it would not be permitted business dealings in China, nor would members of its staff be allowed to visit China.

The official Central News Agency report said that in revising the registration of overseas Chinese newspapers and magazines, the Commission had given instructions for registration to be refused to journals "which violate the Kuomintang's principles. Every registered journal would have to report annually on its work."

"Bad Effect"
"This will create a bad effect on the minds of overseas Chinese," said the "Nan Chiau Jit Pao." "It is an unmistakable attempt to put down the voice of the overseas Chinese in line with a reactionary policy at home."

The Chinese Consul General, Dr. Wu Fank-shing, was quoted by an English language paper as saying that he thought the new order "was not intended as a means of controlling Chinese newspapers outside of China, where, of course, the Chinese Government has no jurisdiction."

"The intention, I think, is to control the import into China of publications printed overseas," said Dr. Wu.

Dr. Wu added that he had not yet been informed officially of the reported new order.—United Press.

Liverpool Explosion

Liverpool, July 23.
Nine miles of Liverpool's vital docks, street-cars and electric trains went dead today when explosions followed by fire gutted the high-tension switch room at the Clarence Dock power station.

The only casualty was a cleaner, who was killed instantly by a 20,000-volt bolt from a live wire.

All fire equipment in the vicinity was ruined by the explosion, and the fire, which was held to a single room.

The cause of the explosion still has not been determined.

Scores of small villages fed by the big plant, which is the key link of the national grid system, were also plunged into darkness.

Technical experts, partly from the national grid system, were sent to the damaged plant, which is being repaired.—United Press.

China's Maritime Ambitions

Shanghai, July 24.
In expectation of the growing trade connections between China, Japan and the United States, extensive preparations are being made by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to inaugurate two international lines—the China-American and the China-Japan lines.

The ambitious project, on which China's biggest shipping concern is placing great hopes, has already been approved by the Communications Ministry.

In the United States, the ports of call tentatively charted out by the Company include San Francisco and New York. The Connel Smith Company in America has been approached to act as the New York agent for the China Merchants S.N. Co.

In Japan, a branch office of the Company will shortly be set up, preparatory to the formal inauguration of the shipping company's projected lines.—Central News.

Liberal's Warning On Loans

Felixstowe, July 24.
Philip Forthgill, Chairman of the Liberal Party Executive, declared here today that it was "unlikely that the United States will continue indefinitely to make loans to Britain and Europe, as it becomes clear that neither the interest nor the principal can ever be repaid."

The Marshall plan, Mr. Forthgill said, was "an attempt to realize, by artificial means, what could be sustained only by natural means of a free exchange of goods between creditor and debtor countries."

He concluded: "The United States had not learned the obligations of world leadership, and has either not realized or else has not the courage to apply the first condition which a creditor nation should observe—abandonment of tariffs."

Mr. Forthgill described Mr. Bavin's description of the United States as a "money-lender" as "a thundering blunder," calculated to embarrass the liberal elements in America who are "struggling hard to oppose powerful vested interests which do not want tariffs removed."—Reuter.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.55 megacycles in the 31 meter band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—Lou Fraser & His Orchestra.

12.45 p.m.—Marian Sullivan (Vocal) and Turner Lorton (Piano) at the Piano.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report, and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—Cecilia Ryan and Betty Brown.

1.30 p.m.—Popular Classics.

2.00 p.m.—Classical Music.

2.30 p.m.—Studio Children's Half-Hour.

3.00 p.m.—Relay from the King's Theatre of the Address of Welcome to His Excellency the Governor Sir Alexander Grantham, K.C.M.G., and Lady Grantham.

3.30 p.m.—"The Gay Nineties" Frank Luther and The Century Quartet.

3.45 p.m.—Studio: "See You" (Song).

4.00 p.m.—Studio: "You Asked for Me" Verleye Requet. Programme presented by Monica Jackson.

4.15 p.m.—London Relay: "Welcome to the Governor."

4.30 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.

4.45 p.m.—Talk by Commander Trevor Morris, R.M. (Ret.), "Borneo Command."

5.00 p.m.—"After Dark" (Motion Picture).

5.15 p.m.—Studio: Two Piano Recital by Cecilia Ryan and Betty Brown.

5.30 p.m.—B.N.C. Transcription.

5.45 p.m.—The Fellowship of the Ring, by Edgar Wallace. A play on the radio.

6.00 p.m.—London Relay: "Welcome to the Governor."

6.15 p.m.—Water Music.

6.30 p.m.—Studio: "You Asked for Me" Verleye Requet. Programme presented by Monica Jackson.

6.45 p.m.—Studio: "See You" (Song).

7.00 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.

7.15 p.m.—Talk by Commander Trevor Morris, R.M. (Ret.), "Borneo Command."

7.30 p.m.—"After Dark" (Motion Picture).

7.45 p.m.—Studio: Two Piano Recital by Cecilia Ryan and Betty Brown.

8.00 p.m.—B.N.C. Transcription.

8.15 p.m.—The Fellowship of the Ring, by Edgar Wallace. A play on the radio.

8.30 p.m.—London Relay: "Welcome to the Governor."

8.45 p.m.—Water Music.

9.00 p.m.—Studio: "You Asked for Me" Verleye Requet. Programme presented by Monica Jackson.

9.15 p.m.—Studio: "See You" (Song).

9.30 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.

9.45 p.m.—Talk by Commander Trevor Morris, R.M. (Ret.), "Borneo Command."

10.00 p.m.—"After Dark" (Motion Picture).

10.15 p.m.—Studio: Two Piano Recital by Cecilia Ryan and Betty Brown.

10.30 p.m.—B.N.C. Transcription.

10.45 p.m.—The Fellowship of the Ring, by Edgar Wallace. A play on the radio.

11.00 p.m.—London Relay: "Welcome to the Governor."

11.15 p.m.—Water Music.

11.30 p.m.—Studio: "You Asked for Me" Verleye Requet. Programme presented by Monica Jackson.

11.45 p.m.—Studio: "See You" (Song).

12.00 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.